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	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS				
2	BEAUMONT DIVISION				
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DOCKET 4:18-CR-69(7)				
4	 JULY 11, 2019				
5	VS. 10:35 A.M.				
6	JOSE HERRERA-ESCARENO BEAUMONT, TEXAS				
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9	VOLUME 1 OF 1, PAGES 1 THROUGH 16				
10	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO SENTENCING				
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARCIA A. CRONE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE				
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14	APPEARANCES:				
15	FOR THE GOVERNMENT: WILLIAM TATUM				
16	U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 101 E. PARK BLVD				
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19	FOR THE DEFENDANT: JOHN HELMS, JR. 8100 JOHN W. CARPENTER FREEWAY				
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5	PRO TRAN	CEEDINGS REPORTE SCRIPT PRODUCED	D USING COMPUTERIZED STENOTYPE; VIA COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION.	
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(OPEN COURT, DEFENDANT PRESENT.)
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              THE COURT: Finally this is No. 4:18-CR-69
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   (7), United States of America versus Jose
   Herrera-Escareno. Are you ready to proceed?
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                          William Tatum for the Government,
              MR. TATUM:
   Your Honor. We are ready to proceed.
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              MR. HELMS:
                          John Helms for Mr.
   Herrera-Escareno and we are ready to proceed.
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              THE COURT: And has the Defendant signed the
   video waiver form?
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              MR. HELMS: He has, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And let the record reflect this is
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   being translated into Spanish for the benefit of the
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   Defendant. Has the presentence report been read to the
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   Defendant in Spanish?
              MR. HELMS: It has, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Have counsel and the Defendant
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   read and discussed the presentence report, including any
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   revisions?
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              MR. HELMS: We have, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
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                          Has counsel fully explained the
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   report to the Defendant?
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              MR. HELMS: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Mr. Herrera-Escareno, do you fully
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   understand the presentence report?
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: Does counsel or the Defendant wish 3 to make any comments, additions or corrections to the 4 report? 5 MR. HELMS: Your Honor, we have two 6 objections. Other than that, no. 7 THE COURT: We'll get to that in a moment. Mr. Herrera-Escareno, does the report adequately cover 8 your background? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Has the Government read the report and does it wish to make any comments, additions or 12 13 corrections? 14 MR. TATUM: The Government has read the 15 report, Your Honor. We have no comments, additions or corrections. 16 17 THE COURT: You do have objections. Do you 18 wish to argue those objections then? 19 MR. HELMS: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Go ahead. 21 MR. HELMS: May I proceed? 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 MR. HELMS: There are two objections; one is 24 for the importation of methamphetamine enhancement. 25 the Court is aware, this Defendant was arrested because

he was transporting money. He admitted to doing it on two other occasions. But there's no evidence that he was aware that anything was being imported or that he had anything to do with the importation. He was just carrying money.

Now, obviously he has pled guilty; he understands that that is a crime. But he had nothing to do with and did not conspire with people to import. The other objection --

THE COURT: But you understand the case law doesn't require that. It doesn't show he has to have knowledge, it just has to show that it was, in fact, imported from Mexico and I think there was evidence in the record that it was.

MR. HELMS: Well, I understand that it may have been imported at some time. My understanding of the case law is that it is not sort of a strict liability issue where if it was imported at any time, say in the last 20 years, handed around and eventually got to someone that that means that they get the enhancement.

But this sort of feeds into my second argument. Because the guidelines for the importation of meth say that the offense has to involve importation.

And if you cast the net that wide so that his offense where his conduct was just carrying money from one person

to another, if that includes importation, then he's really at a minor role. And the guidelines are -- I think this -- according to the comment of the guidelines, this is a classic minor role case. Application note 3 to Section 3B1.2 says for example, a Defendant who is convicted of a drug trafficking offense whose participation in that offense was limited to transporting or storing drugs and who is accountable under Section 1B1.3 only for the quantity of drugs the Defendant personally transported or stored may receive an adjustment under this guidelines.

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In this case he didn't even transport or store drugs; it was just money. So I mean I think this is -especially if you are going to say that his offense somehow involved importing meth. He should get a minor role adjustment because all he did was transport money. I think it's even conceivable that people would not understand that taking money, because money is not illegal from one place to another and would not be a crime. That's not an excuse. That doesn't mean it is not a crime, but it does illustrate how his role in this was very minor. There was no evidence that he had any decision-making authority, that he was involved in any planning or the other things that the comments on this section of the guidelines reference.

So we would ask that the Court sustain the objection for importation of meth and for minor role in the offense.

THE COURT: Does the Government wish to respond?

MR. TATUM: Yes, Your Honor. As to really both objections, we have asked the Court to overrule them. This drug trafficking organization did originate out of Mexico. I believe that was the information that was provided by law enforcement and this Defendant contacted cooperating Defendants to coordinate the delivery of currency to another on behalf of another co-conspirator. He did it on I believe three occasions that he admitted to. And as the PSR does point out, he does not have to have knowledge of the methamphetamine importation.

At the same time, he is part of this drug trafficking organization and he did this offense and that's where the methamphetamine came from. So I believe that that objection should be overruled just based on the case law.

As far as his minor role, yes, he did admit to delivering the money, picking it up on behalf of the conspiracy and then taking it to other unknown conspirators and that that was the Ft. Worth area.

Although just money, the whole point of the drug trafficking organization or operation is to make money. That's the whole reason that these people ever conspire to sell methamphetamine. So the calling individuals to collect the money and then distributing it to other co-defendants is just as important as delivering the drugs themselves. Without the money the conspiracy doesn't exist. And so I think the fact that he was able to go and pick up this money, that he had that authority to do it on his own, coordinate the pickup of the money and then distribute it to other co-defendants should not get him a minor role in this conspiracy.

THE COURT: I agree. I think the money is what makes it all go around. There wouldn't be importation or this whole thing wouldn't happen without the monetary incentive to do that. So I don't think that it should be downplayed because he transported money. And it looks like he contacted a cooperating defendant to coordinate the delivery of \$10,000 from the Defendant to him and then on behalf of another conspirator, it's all wrapped up and an integral part of this drug trafficking conspiracy of the methamphetamine that was being imported from Mexico. And he did it on several occasions.

So I don't think -- I think his participation was that of an average participant. I don't think it was

a minor role. So that's denied. And he doesn't have to know that it was imported. I suspect he did know, but there was certainly evidence in the record that the methamphetamine was from Mexico; so that objection doesn't work. So that's overruled, both objections are overruled.

To the extent the Court previously deferred acceptance of the plea agreement, it is now accepted and the judgment and sentence will be consistent with it.

The Court finds the information contained in the presentence report has sufficient indicia of reliability to support its probable accuracy.

The Court adopts the factual findings, undisputed facts and guideline applications in the presentence report. Based upon a preponderance of the evidence presented and the facts in the report, while viewing the Sentencing Guidelines as advisory, the Court concludes that the total offense level is 33, the criminal history level is I, which provides for an advisory guideline range of 135 to 168 months. Does defense counsel wish to make any remarks?

MR. HELMS: Yes, Your Honor. May I proceed?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HELMS: Your Honor, there are several other people, other Defendants in this case, one of whom

has not been sentenced yet and others who are, I assume,
because they are still sealed, still out there. I
suspect that their roles will be much greater than Mr.
Herrera-Escareno. And although, of course, money is
important, I really think when you compare his conduct to
other people who were involved in deciding where the
drugs would go, benefitting financially, he would be
certainly one of the least involved. And so although the
Court has overruled the objection for a minor
participant, given his limited role, given his lack of
criminal history, I would ask the Court to sentence him
at the lowest end of the guidelines range.

THE COURT: Does the Defendant wish to make a statement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I would like to apologize for what I have done for having committed this crime. And I apologize; I would like to say that. I would also like to apologize to my family for having made such a poor decision. And thank you very much and I have made that decision and I'll accept it and may God be with you.

THE COURT: All right. Does the attorney for the Government wish to make any remarks?

MR. TATUM: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does counsel know of any reason

why sentence should not be imposed at this time?

MR. HELMS: No, Your Honor.

MR. TATUM: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform

Act of 1984, having considered the factors noted in 18

U.S.C., Section 3553(a) and after having consulted the

advisory Sentencing Guidelines, it is the judgment of the

Court that the Defendant, Jose Herrera-Escareno, also

known as Nacho, is hereby committed to the custody of the

Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for 135 months on

Count 1 of the indictment.

The Court recommends to the Bureau of Prisons that the Defendant receive appropriate drug treatment while imprisoned. The Court finds that the Defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine. The Court will waive the fine in this case. It is ordered the Defendant must pay the United States a special assessment of \$100 which is due and payable immediately.

The Defendant is ineligible for all federal benefits listed in 21 U.S.C. Section 862(d) for a period of one year from the date of this order.

After reviewing the facts and circumstances of this case as well the personal history and characteristics of the Defendant, the Court believes an imposition of supervised release is warranted in this

case. A period of supervised release will provide an added measure of deterrence from future criminal conduct as well as provide protection to the community.

Upon release from imprisonment, the Defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of two years. Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, the Defendant must report in person to the probation office in the district to which the Defendant is released. The Defendant must not commit another federal, state or local crime and must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court.

In addition, the Defendant must comply with all applicable mandatory conditions and the following special conditions: As a condition of supervised release immediately upon release from confinement the Defendant shall be surrendered to a duly authorized immigration official for deportation proceedings in accordance with the established procedures provided by the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. Section 1101, et seq. If ordered deported the Defendant must remain outside the United States. In the event that the Defendant is not deported or for any reason re-enters the country after having been deported, the Defendant must comply with all conditions of supervised release to include reporting to the nearest United States probation office within

72 hours of release by immigration officials or re-entry into the country.

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The Defendant must provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information for purposes of monitoring the Defendant's efforts to obtain and maintain lawful employment.

The Court finds this to be a reasonable sentence in view of the nature and circumstances of the offenses entailing the Defendant's participation in a drug trafficking conspiracy involving the distribution of between 15 and 45 kilograms of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine or between 1.5 and 4.5 kilograms of methamphetamine actual, his transporting money proceeds of drug transactions to and from co-conspirators who were involved in the distribution of methamphetamine that was imported from Mexico, his contacting a cooperating Defendant to coordinate the delivery of \$10,000 in currency from the cooperating Defendant to himself on behalf of a fellow conspirator in March 2018, his meeting the cooperating Defendant at a Denny's restaurant where the cooperating Defendant provided him a plastic bag containing \$10,000, his admitting to picking up drug proceeds in amounts of \$5,000 and \$10,000 on three occasions which he delivered to unknown co-conspirators, his illegal presence in the

United States and his history of substance abuse.

It will serve as just punishment, promote respect for the law, and deter future violations of the law. Although the Court finds the guideline calculations announced at the sentencing hearing to be correct, to the extent they were incorrectly calculated, the Court would have imposed the same sentence without regard to the applicable guideline range in light of the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a).

You have a right to appeal your conviction if you believe that your guilty plea was somehow unlawful or involuntary or there is some other fundamental defect in the proceedings that was not waived by your guilty plea. You have a statutory right to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances, particularly if you think the sentence is contrary to law.

A Defendant, however, may waive those rights as part of a plea agreement; and you've entered into a plea agreement which waives certain rights to appeal your conviction and sentence. With the exception of the reservation of the right to appeal on specified grounds set forth in the plea agreement, you've waived any appeal, including collateral appeal, of any error which may have occurred surrounding the substance, procedure, or form of the conviction and sentence in this case.

Such waivers are generally enforceable, but if you believe the waiver is unenforceable, you can present that theory to the appellate court. With few exceptions, any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of judgment being entered in your case. If you're unable to pay the cost of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis. If you so request, the clerk of the court will prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf.

The presentence report is made part of the record and is placed under seal except counsel for the Government and defense may have access to it for purposes of appeal. Are there any other counts?

MR. TATUM: No, Your Honor, this was a single count indictment.

THE COURT: The Defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal and then to the custody of the United States Federal Bureau of Prisons to begin the service of sentence. Is there a particular facility you wish to request?

MR. HELMS: Your Honor, we would request Ft. Worth.

THE COURT: All right. I'll recommend Ft.

Worth. If there is nothing further then you're excused.

(Proceedings concluded, 10:50 a.m.)

COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THIS DATE, JULY 18, 2020, THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS. Ruel C. Weese RUTH C. WEESE, RDR-CSR